Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1806. [No. 1516.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate, White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } n boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerſemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerſeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elaſticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Iriſh Linens, Sileſia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marſteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,
The SHIP
HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and laying at Col. Ramſay's wharf. Her inventory may be ſeen and deſcription of the ſhip made known, on application to Captain Ruſſel, on board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If ſaid ſhip is not ſold in ten or fifteen days, ſhe will be for freight or charter to any port in Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1. d

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner
BETSEY,
Burthen eight hundred barrels;
Was built in eighteen hundred and two—And is without exception the beſt Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14. tf.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Caſtle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for ſale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a conſiderable time ninth Weſt Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on exportation.
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;
For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four per cent. on the capital ſtock of ſaid Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their repreſentatives, on Thurſday next, the 9th inſtant.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,
Gurdin Chapin, *Caſhier*

January 6. 3taw4w

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—*Apply to the* PRINTER.

November 12.

THIS DAY LANDING,

From Schooner DOVE, *Captain* THOMAS, *from* PORTLAND,
And for Sale, by
Lawrason and Fowle,
1 pipe, 8 half pipes, 4 quarter caſks, } VIDONIA WINE, entitled to DEBENTURE.
30 barrels New-England Rum,
14 barrels retailing Sugar,
80 boxes ſmoaked Herrings,
60 tons Plaiſter Paris.

February 1. d

NOTICE.

The Subſcriber wiſhes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke-ſtreet, under the houſe of *E. Mill's*;
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
Beſt Rhode-Iſland Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be ſupplied with large or ſmall quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15. drm

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King ſtreet, has, in addition to his former ſtock, added*
A freſh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his aſſortment complete.
He now offers for ſale, on his uſual low terms,
Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly ſelected for family uſe.
Beſt Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a ſuperior quality.
Madeira, Buſſellos, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family uſe,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Iriſh and country Whiſkey,
Molaſſes, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caſſia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baſket Salt for table uſe, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimſtone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all ſizes, beſt Engliſh and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very beſt Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Muſtard, warranted of a ſuperior quality, Dixon's beſt ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been ſelected with care and will be diſpoſed of on the very loweſt terms.

December 16. d

Diſſolution of Copartnerſhip.

THE Copartnerſhip hitherto ſubſiſting under the firm of *Joſeph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was diſſolved the firſt inſtant, by mutual conſent: All perſons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the ſame, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle, as it is deſirable to cloſe the concern as ſoon as poſſible. Thoſe whoſe accounts are of long ſtanding are particularly requeſted to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the ſubſcribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ſhips lately arrived at Baltimore, a conſiderable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his ſtore in Fairfax ſtreet, and daily expects an additional ſupply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

Mechanic Relief Society.

THE members of the above Society will pleaſe to obſerve that a ſtated quarterly meeting will be held at J. Hodgkin's tavern on Wedneſday the 5th February, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

J. V. THOMAS, *Sec'ry.*

☞ Punctual attendance is requeſted, as buſineſs of importance will be before the Society.

February 3. d3t

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I ſhall apply to the honorable the Circuit Court for the diſtrict of Columbia, at their next ſeſſion in the town of Alexandria, for leave to erect a FERRY from the Arlington eſtate to the vicinity of twenty ſixth ſtreet, in the City of Waſhington.

G. W. P. Cuſtis.

Arlington Houſe, 31ſt Jan. } [Feb. 3.] 3t

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A quantity of
CORN,
Apply to
WASHINGTON PIERCE,
At Co'onel RAMSAY'S *Counting Room*

February 1. co

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Joſeph Jones*, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them forward; and thoſe indebted to it, to make immediate payment to

Joſeph Jones.

February 3. e 6t*

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant aſſortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London ſuperfine Cloths and Caſſimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4-4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perſians,
Baſtas, Mamoodies,
Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional aſſortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

15 hogſheads, 12 tierces } Prime retailng Molaſſes.
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muſcat Wine
4 half butts Conſtantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogſheads, 15 barrels } New-England Rum
50 barrels Pennſylvania Rye Whiſkey
6 casks refined Britiſh Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Juſt received, and for ſale, for caſh or on the uſual credits.

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

December 21. d

RICHARD H. HENDERSON

Takes the liberty of ſtating that he has changed his reſidence from Dumfries to Leeſburg, with the intention of purſuing the practice of LAW in the counties of London, Fairfax and Prince William, and of attending the Diſtrict Court of Hay-Market. He will alſo engage in collections with diligence and attention.

January 24. eo6t

Boarding-Houſe Opened

By the Subſcriber, in Prince-ſtreet,
In the houſe lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling houſe of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgſon's* ſtore—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

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Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waiſtcoatings,
Silks, Moleſkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marſeilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, roſe Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerſeys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hoſiery,
Iriſh & Flanders Sheetings,
4-4 7/8 Iriſh Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and Britiſh Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Oſtrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Perſians,
Baſtas, Mamoodies,
Dowlaſs, Ticklenburg,
Oſnaburgs, Brown rolls
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William King.

November 1. eotf

Mandeville and Jameſſon,

OFFER FOR SALE,
For Caſh, Produce, or on the uſual Credit;
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
LIQUORS & GROCERIES,
Conſiſting of
Muſcovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and N. E. Rum, } In hhds. &c.
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family uſe,
Peach and Apple-Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels ſtrong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira, Sherry, Old Port, Liſbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe } WINES.
40 caſes St. Eſtaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Iriſh Whiſkey,
100 caſes Weſt Schiedam Gin.
A few hogſheads of choice Molaſſes,
Tenneſſee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Souchong, Hyſon-ſkin, and Bohea } TEAS, Very carefully ſelected from the beſt cargoes for country trade and family uſe.
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Muſtard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Caſſia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimſtone.
Patent Shot, aſſorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,
Mould and Dipt Candles.
Britiſh Gunpowder of various qualities from 1 to treble battle.

October 18.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the SUBSCRIBER.
22 hhds. Brimſtone,
12 casks Linſeed-Oil,
2 caſes Cantharides,
ALSO
30 casks firſt quality Cheeſe.

JOHN G. LADD.

Jan. 9. dtf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,
Two boxes Iriſh Linen—*real Colerraines.*
50 barrels prime Pork.

WM. HODGSON.

November 28. d

Diſtrict of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS *William Reed* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the aſſiſtant judges of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congreſs for the relief of inſolvent debtors, within the diſtrict aforeſaid, and has ſtated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county at the ſuit of Samuel Cooper, (uſe of George Lucke) and being unable to diſcharge the ſaid claim with others againſt him, has offered to deliver up to the uſe of his creditors, all his property, real, perſonal, or mixed: *Notice is therefore given* to the creditors of the ſaid William Reed, that on Friday the 7th inſtant 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the court-houſe in Alexandria, the oath of an inſolvent debtor will be adminiſtered to the ſaid William Reed, and a truſtee appointed agreeable to the ſaid act of Congreſs, unleſs cauſe be then and there ſhewn to the contrary.

By order of the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, aſſiſtant judge of the circuit court of the diſtrict of Columbia, this 3d day of February, 1806

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 3. d

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent houſe ſervant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Enquire of the Printer.

January 16.

From the National Intelligencer.

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From an examination of the BRITISH DOCTRINE, *which subjects to capture a neutral trade not open in time of peace.*

TREATIES.

ALL writers on the law of nations, as well didactic as polemic, avail themselves, whenever they can, of the authority of treaties.

Treaties may be considered under several relations to the law of nations, according to the several questions to be decided by them.

They may be considered as simply repeating or affirming the general law: they may be considered as making exceptions to the general law, which are to be a particular law between the parties themselves: they may be considered as explanatory of the law of nations, on points where its meaning is otherwise obscure or unsettled; in which case they are, first, a law between the parties themselves, and next, a sanction to the general law, according to the reasonableness of the explanation, and the number and character of the parties to it: lastly, treaties may be considered as constituting a voluntary or possitive law of nations.

Whether the stipulations in a treaty are to be considered as an affirmance or an exception, or an explanation, may sometimes appear on the face of the treaty; sometimes being naked stipulations, their character must be determined by resorting to other evidences of the law of nations. In other words, the question concerning the treaty must be decided by the law, but the question concerning the law by the treaty.

In the present case, it has been shewn, from the sources generally allowed to be the most authentic, that the law of nations is violated by the principle asserted by Great Britain. It is a just inference, therefore, that every article in treaties contradicting that principle, is an affirmance and direct proof of the general law; and that any stipulation of the principle would, as an exception of the general law, be an indirect proof of it.

But supposing for a moment, the present case to belong to that class, in which the great oracles of the law of nations are obscure, or at variance among themselves, and in which, moreover, the practice of nations, not being uniform, is an unsatisfactory guide; and consequently, that the evidence of treaties were necessary in order to ascertain the law; still it will be found that the result of an appeal to that evidence is very conclusive against the British pretension. It may be confidently affirmed, that on no point ever drawn into question, the evidence of treaties was more uniform, more extensive, or more satisfactory.

Nay more; it may be affirmed that the treaties applicable to this case may fairly be considered in their relation to the law of nations last noticed; that is, as *constituting* a law of themselves. If, in any case, treaties can be sufficiently general, sufficiently uniform, and of sufficient duration, to attest that general and settled concurrence of nations in a principle or rule of conduct among themselves, which amounts to the establishment of a general law; such an effect cannot reasonably be refused to the number and character of the treaties which are applicable to the present case.

That treaties may amount to a law of nations, follows from the very definition of that law; which consists of those rules of conduct which reason deduces, as consonant to justice and common good, from the nature of the society existing among independent nations; with such definitions and modifications as may be established by general consent.

One evidence of general consent is general usage, which *implies* general consent.

Can treaties which *express* consent be an inferior evidence, where nothing on the face of the treaties, nor in any collateral authority on the law of nations is found to impair the evidence?

Treaties may indeed in one point of view be considered as a higher authority than usage, when they have a generality and continuance which give to usage the the authority of law; because all treaties involve a usage commensurate with the sphere in which they are obligatory. Whilst usage, therefore, implies consent; treaties imply the usage, at the same time that they express the consent of the parties to them. But there is another point of view in which the influence of treaties, those at least of peace and of commerce, in modifying and defining the rules of public law applicable to periods of war, ought in preference to the influence of mere practice, to be promoted by all governments which respect justice and humanity, and by all jurists who aspire to the authority of commentators on that subject.

The law of nations, as derived from mere usage or practice during those periods, is evidenced for the most part by *ex parte* ordinances, issued by belligerent governments in the midst of the passions or policy of war; and by judicial decisions, also *ex parte*, and biased more or less by the same causes, if not by the interest also, which weighty individuals, or perhaps bodies of individuals have, in widening the field of predatory wealth.

Treaties are formed under very different circumstances. Those of peace imply that the hostile passions and pursuits have spent their force, & that a mutual spirit of liberality & accommodation have taken their place: Treaties of commerce again are necessarily founded in principles of reciprocal justice and interest, wholly at variance with the violent spirit of war: whilst in the negociation of treaties of both kinds the respective efforts and interests of the parties form those mutual checks, require those mutual concessions, and involve those mutual appeals to a moral standard of right, which are most likely to make both parties converge to a just and reasonable conclusion. Nor is a sense of character without its effect on such occasions. Nations would not stipulate in the face of the world things which each of them would separately do, in pursuit of its selfish object.

It will accordingly be found, as might be expected, that the violent and cruel maxims of war, those still remaining, as well as these from time to time exploded, have had their origin and their continuance in the separate usages of belligerent nations, not in treaties; whilst on the other hand, it will be found that the reformation of those abuses has been the gradual work of treaties; that the spirit of treaties is, with few if any exceptions at all times more just, more rational and more benevolent, than the spirit of the law derived from practice only; and consequently, that all farther meliorations of the code of public law, are to be expected from the former, not the latter source; and consequently, again, that all enlightened friends to the happiness of nations ought to favor the influence of treaties on the great code by which their intercourse is to be regulated.

The authority of every treaty is to be considered as opposed to the principle asserted by Great Britain, where it either stipulates a general freedom of neutral commerce with a specification of exceptions to it, and an omission of this British exception; or where it stipulates not only a neutral right generally to a *free trade* with belligerent nations, but particularly a right to trade freely *to and between the ports* of such nations. These stipulations, by the force of the terms, necessarily comprehend the coasting and collonial trades, as well as other branches of commerce.

It would be a waste of time to bestow it on the treaties of a remote period, partaking too little of the civilization and spirit of more modern times, to edify them by its examples. It will be sufficient to commence this review with the treaty of Westphalia in 1648, which forms an important epoch in the commercial and political history of Europe, and to remark as the result of some enquiry into antecedent treaties, that they contain nothing which can give the least countenance to the principle under examination.

It will be sufficient also to limit the review of treaties, where Great Britain was not a party, to those of most importance, either for the tenor of the stipulations, or for the particular parties to them, with marginal references to others of analogous import; remarking again generally, that these others are all, either negatively or positively, authorities against Great Britain.

As a more convenient distribution also, the first review will stop with the epoch of the armed neutrality. The relation, which the treaties subsequent to that event have to the subject, will be noticed by itself.

Examples to which Great Britain is not a party.

By a treaty concerning navigation and commerce in sixteen hundred and fifty preceded by a particular article on the same subject, concluded in sixteen hundred and forty eighty, it is stipulated between the United Provinces & Spain, "That the subjects and inhabitants of the United Provinces, and those of Spain reciprocally, may sail and trade with all freedom and safety in all the kingdoms, states and countries which are or shall be in peace, amity, or neutrality with the state of the said U. Provinces, and that they shall not be disquieted or molested in this liberty by the ships or subjects of the king of Spain, upon *the account of hostilities*, which may exist or happen afterwards, between the said king of Spain and the aforesaid kingdoms, countries and states, or any of them that may be in amity, or neutrality with the said lords the states as above."

This liberty in relation to France was to extend to all sorts of merchandise which might be carried thither before she was at war with Spain, even *contraband* of war, not proceeding from the states of Spain herself, and capable of being used against the Spanish dominions.

With respect to other countries at peace with the United Provinces, and at war with Spain, the enumerated articles of contraband were not to be carried to them by the United Provinces, but all articles not contraband were to be freely carried with the exception only of cities and places, invested or blockaded.

The Pyrenean treaty between France & Spain in sixteen hundred and fifty nine, established so close a friendship between the two nations, that they are mutually restrained from giving either of them to those attacking the other, any assistance in men money or victuals, or with passage through his dominions. Yet it is stated in articles ten and sixteen which are reciprocal, that the French shall have liberty to trade to all parts whatsoever, though they should be in a war with his catholic majesty, excepting Portugal, whilst it continued in the condition it then was in: all merchandise may be transported to other countries, in war with Spain, as was allowed before the said war, excepting such as proceed from the Spanish dominions, and as may be serviceable against the catholic king or his dominions, and contraband goods. By contraband goods are understood all sorts of arms or warlike stores; but corn and all manner of provisions and goods, not being arms and warlike stores, are not reputed contraband, and they may be carried to places in war with Spain, excepting to Portugal and blockaded places. —— The French vessels passing from the ports of Spain to any port in enmity with that crown shall not be in any way retarded or molested, after producing their passes, specifying their lading.

It here appears that the parties were at liberty, when neutral, to trade to all parts of a belligerent country, not blockaded, and in all merchandises not contraband.

The expression "as was allowed before the said war," in this and in the preceding examples clearly fall within the observations made on the like expressions, used by writers on the law of nations. They are merely a mode of describing the indefinite right to trade, as if no war had arisen and consequently to enter into any new channels of trade which might be opened to them.

In a treaty in 1662, between France and the United Provinces, it is stipulated, art. XXVI—XXVII. &c. that the parties reciprocally are to trade and navigate with all freedom and safety to countries respectively at war with one and at peace with the other, without any exceptions made by the treaty, other than a trade in contraband, or to a place blockaded.

The treaty between France and the United Provinces, XXVII—XXIX, as incorporated with the treaty of Breda in 1667, between the latter power and England, declares that the subjects of either party may sail and traffic in *all countries* at *any time*, in peace with one and at war with the other, and this transportation and traffic shall extend to *all articles* not contraband, and to *all places* not blockaded.

In a treaty in 1672, between France and Sweden, art. XXIII—XXIX, are of corresponding import.

A treaty in 1675, between Sweden and the United Provinces, contains like stipulations in the three first and following articles.

A declaration made in 1676, by Spain and the United Provinces, confirming the treaty of 1650, stipulates the right of either party to trade with the enemy or the other, as well directly as between enemy's ports, whether the ports belong to the same or differest enemies, contraband goods and places blockaded being excepted.

In article XIII. &c. of another treaty in 1678, between France and the United Provinces, the same points are again stipulated.

The XIII. articles of another treaty in 1679, between Sweden and the United Provinces, contains a like stipulation.

So again the like stipulation is contained in article xiii. of another treaty in 1679, between France and the United Provinces.

In a treaty in 1701, between Denmark and the United Provinces, the stipulation import an uninterrupted commerce of the neutral with an enemy of the other party, with the usual exception of contraband.

The like stipulation is found in a treaty of 1716, article viii. between France and the Hanse towns.

A treaty, article vi. between the emperor Charles VI. and Philip V. of Spain, May 1, 1725, is of like import.

The same is the language of a treaty in 1752, between Naples and Holland.

A treaty, article XVI. in 1767, between France and Hamburg, and another between France and the duke of Mecklenburg in 1779, maintain the same doctrine.

To these authorities derived from the conventional law of Europe, against the British principle under investigation, might be added, if it were necessary, references to other treaties of the like tenor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

EXTRACTS,

From a file of Jamaica papers to the 3d of Jan. by captain Crow, of the ship Aimy.

KINGSTON, Dec. 14.

Arrived schooner Suckey, Smith from Philadelphia; brig Mount Vernon, Martin Savannah; Hope, Farquhar, St. Johns;—John, Martin, Alexandria; and Eliza, Harris, Halifax. Sailed, schooner Favorite, Carmott, for New York; Philip, Taber, Alexandria; Resolution, Benter, Newbern.

At Savanna la Mar.

Brig Jefferson, Lawson; and brig Ann, Chapman, from New York.

Montego Bay, Dec. 21.

Arrived last Sunday, ship Rosina, Brown, twenty days from Philadelphia. On Wednesday, brig Eliza, Pendleton, of New York, from Falmouth. —— The schooner Argonaut, Hammond, ; and Victory, Cadwell for Savannah; and brig Luna, Henry, for New York the same day. The brig Nonpariel, Fleming, from New York arrived at Savannah la Mar the 11th inst.—Yesterday, the brig Enterprise, Newell, twenty five days from Boston. —— At Falmouth, the brig Olive Branch, M'Culloch, from St. Johns.

Kingston, Dec. 28.

Arrived ship Stranger, Watterman, from New York; brig Orlando, Minns, Boston —Cyrus, Whittingham. St. Johns; schr. Saba, Bartlet, Boston; brig Three Brothers, Lathrop, do. Sailed, brig John, Martin, New Orleans; Orlando, Minns, Havanna; Joseph, Woodward, Charleston; Fame, Thomas, N. Carolina; barque Hazard, Kimbal, do. Fanny, Lewis do.

Falmouth, Jan. 1.

Arrived brig Polly, Watson, New-York via Port Maria. Sailed, ship Sarah, Hague, for New York; brig Patty, Dollver, do. The ship Betsy, Graham, in 14 days from Philadelphia; Mary, Stephenson, 16 days from New York; and schr. Little Alfred, Port, from Wilmington, N. C. have arrived at Montego Bay.

The schooner Flying Fish, lieut. Price, of 10 guns, arrived on Wednesday, with the American schooner Julian, from Dominique; and brig Experiment, late captain Logan, who sailed with the last fleet for Halifax, with a crew of foreigners. Off Mole St. Nicholas, at night, while extending his arm at table to help his mate to meat, captain Logan had a knife plunged into his side by a Spaniard, attending, and fell. The mate was dispatched by handspikes, and the mutineers took the vessel; but the Flying Fish soon after recaptured her, and the mutineers taken out. On the approach of the Flying Fish, three of the mutineers took to the jolly boat, but were ran down and perished. The Mary, Morrison, one of the above fleet was missing on the 2d Dec. and it is feared she met a similar fate.

BALTIMORE, February 1.

Arrived last night, schooner Medusa, Gold, 14 days from Havannah. Sailed in co. with sch'r. Felicity, Felty, for Baltimore. Left, brig Actress, Howe, for Baltimore, in 10 days; schr. Mary, of Baltimore, next day; brig Sally, Griffin, of Philadelphia, from Tenneriffe; Lydia, of Boston, Fame, of Norfolk. The brig Carmelite, M'Connel, of Baltimore, sailed for New Orleans 7 or 8 days before. Off Charleston spoke ship Fair American, from Tenneriffe bound to Charleston; Tuesday last, off Cape Henry a brig from Bengal for Philadelphia. Passenger, captain James Hollis late of the schr. Prudence, of this port, which vessel was lost on Salt Keys, on her outward-bound passags to Havanna.

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Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

The arrival of the Rochefort squadron at Teneriffe, is confirmed. A letter was received in town yesterday from Captain Riley, of the brig Eliza and Mary of this port, dated Oratava (Teneriffe) Nov. 17, stating; That on the 3d Nov. the Rochefort squadron arrived at San-Cruz, in that island, from a cruize of four and an half months, consisting of one ship of 122 guns, four of 74, three frigates and two brigs, commanded by L'Almane. They brought in six British prizes (three ships and three prizes), viz. ships Ganges, Union, and Princess-Mary. The squadron sunk and burnt all neutral vessels they met with, that were bound to, or along the European coast, amounting to 25 sail, four of which were Americans, viz. brig Minerva, Salter, for Bordeaux; brig Two Brothers, Pennick, from New York for Nantz; schr. ——, Tuck, from Boston; and schr. ——, Sargeant, from Marblehead for Bilboa: the other neutrals were Danes, Swedes, Prussians, Portuguese, and two Moors. When the squadron arrived, there was an embargo immediately laid, and all the boats in port were put in requisition, and ordered round to San Cruz to assist in watering the fleet. The ships and cargoes (prizes) were sold at auction for about 105,000 dollars, and were supposed to be worth 400,000 dollars.

(N. Y. pap.)

On Saturday, the 11th inst. the council of state proceeded, according to the constitution, to the appointment of a president of council, and of course the lieutenant governor of the commonwealth, when the honorable *Alexander M'Rea* was unanimously elected. [*Richmond Enquirer.*]

The president of the United States has been pleased, on the 16th of this present month of January, to grant exequatur, as consul general of his imperial and royal majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, near the United States of America, to Monsieur FELIX DE BEAUJOUR, knight of the legion of honor, extrun, and late consul general in Sweden and Greece. [*Phil. True Amer.*]

The printer of the Georgetown (South Carolina) Gazette writes, under date of the 11th ult. as follows: "The season has been uncommonly warm. The thermometer rose yesterday from 60 to 90 and this day our fields and gardens are covered with snow three inches in depth."

The blessed effects of Democracy.—Though the pernicious tendency of the measures, pursued by the dominant faction of our country, has been so often predicted by the federal writers, who have undertaken to animadvert on them; yet it cannot but occasion the most serious solicitude to them to see their predictions realized. When the national policy, first instituted by Washington and afterwards continued by Mr. Adams, had exalted this country to the summit of respectability abroad and prosperity at home; it was then Mr. Jefferson was stationed at the rudder of our government and all his adherents were loud in their acclamations to the wisdom of his measures.—The treasury was full: The navy was broken up and dismantled and the bank stock of the nation was disposed of to add to its fullness; the system of internal revenue was abolished and the officers' salaries were held forth as the savings of the wisest economy. The messages of the executive rung with the applauses of his own measures, and the deluded democrats all thought this was the happy result of Mr. Jefferson's administration. The vessel of state, conducted through the perilous storms of European politics, had reached the port of safety when he was placed at the helm to guide it, and he was foolish enough to think that he was entitled to the credit. But now, after the lapse of five years, we would call the attention of every serious and thinking friend to his country to a survey of our public affairs. It is a sad reverse! Instead of gaining respectability with the encrease of our physical strength, our government has become the sport of diplomatic insolence. Our treasury has been exhausted in the purchase of a country whose limits are undefined and which will probably cost us as much again to secure it. The necessity of an efficient navy, which had been foreseen and provided for by the federal rulers is now acknowledged and the money of the nation must be squandered to supply the want of the shipping which had been disposed of merely to afford a ridiculous boast of economy. This is the lamentable condition, to which we are reduced, and were this all, the indignant sorrow of the honest statesman might find alleviation in the idea of the unbounded resources of his country; but to see the dignity of the nation prostituted and debased is more insupportable to him.

The French ministry has treated our rulers with contempt. So has the Spanish, and all have plundered our commerce with impunity. The French ambassador, General Turreau, throughout the whole of his letter to the Secretary of State, expresses a degree of sarcasm on our government and the people, which no American can read without emotions of displeasure. He complains of our trade with St. Domingo and animadverts on it in a haughty and censorious tone, and Talleyrand in his letter to General Armstrong, our ambassador at Paris, after a similar strain of observation and censure on our government, says, "France ought to expect from the amity of the United States and his majesty charges me, Sir, to *request in his name, that they interdict every private adventure*, which under any pretext or designation whatsoever may be destined to the ports of St. Domingo, occupied by the rebels." And our congress, according to the *request* of his imperial and royal majesty, Bonaparte, are about to pass a law by which the trade of St. Domingo is entirely *interdicted*.

The Spanish minister informs Mr. Madison, that the President has given in his message to congress a wrong statement of our conduct relative to Spain, and animadverts on the language, at once indicative of his contempt of the ignorance and weakness of our executive.

The neglect of our government in not renewing our treaty with Great Britain, has subjected our commerce to numberless inconveniencies.—This treaty made by Mr Jay, which was so much reprobated by the democrats, as a sacrifice of our national interest, has proved itself by the event to afford advantages, which our pusillanimous government is scarce able to secure instead of obtaining better terms.

Let any one deliberately compare the present situation with what it was in 1801, when Mr. Jefferson got into power, and he will be able to form a correct estimate of the measures, which his partizans have been applauding so highly, as demonstrative proofs of his wisdom and patriotism. He will find folly and weakness the leading traits of his administration and the prejudicial tendency of his "doings," so often predicted and exposed, most lamentably verified

[*Frederick Town Herald.*]

The House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, in their reply to Governor Strong's speech, observe,

Allied to the ocean by our agricultural industry, by our fisheries and our commercial genius, we cannot but feel the liveliest sensibility on the subject of our European relations. We know that rights which can be promptly and effectually defended are rarely assailed. With a respectable navy, (which can never be inimical to freedom) we connect in our imagination, necessary protection to individual property and the most desirable national importance; with its absence, we connect sufferings, losses and humiliation. The aggressions which have occurred, may, we are officially informed, compel the American nation to sacrifice their laudable love of peace to the necessity of vindicating their rights by force. On such an occasion we confidently trust, that the citizens of the United States would have but one opinion; and should the government find it necessary to commence the unpleasant contest with any foreign nation, all difference of political sentiment will be lost in the unity of the American character, and in the efforts of ALL to support the measures of the existing administration, in the vindication of the national rights, and the independence of our common country.

FROM THE POST BOY.

POST BOY'S POLITICAL CREED.

I. WE BELIEVE that whatever is *morally wrong*, cannot be *politically right*: because right being a moral principle, cannot according to the immutable nature of truth, ever vary from its original: we therefore disclaim those political maxims, which inculcate the propriety of obtaining a desired end, by unfair or corrupt means.

II. We believe that a Republican is better than a Democratic system of government: because *that*, consults the happiness of the whole people: while *this*, only seeks to gratify the pride, arrogance and licentiousness, and sooth the prejudices and selfish policy of a *part* comprehending those who are *the least of any* interested in the support and perpetuation of an wholesome plan of government.

The Republican system is equally remote from the sickly languor of despotism and the tumultuous ungovernable fury of democracy: the latter like the ocean in a storm, swallows up in its proud waves and unhallowed caverns, every thing essential to human good; and then subsides into the calm of the former, in which nothing remains (not even life itself) worth preserving.

III. We believe that although in a *political point of view*, men are born equal, and continue thro' life entitled to *equal rights*, many individuals *acquire privileges*, self evidently not common to all: Virtue, talents and learning will in spite of theories flattering to ignorance, in every civilized state *confer distinction;* and property will in every *well regulated community* be one of the ruling principles of representation and consequently confer a *political privilege* not common to all.

This doctrine we hold to be the inevitable result of that political truth, which recognizes *protection and security* as the fundamental principles, as the great aim and purpose of government. We therefore believe that *he ought not to possess the power to vote away property, who has not any of his own that can be affected by that vote;* and while the power of representing property is enjoyed by *him who has none of his own*, society will be disturbed and plundered, in a great variety of cases, by needy and ambitious adventurers, who will consummate their plans of private aggrandizement, under the mask of patriotism and affection for the public good.

IV. We believe that the christian system is essential to the political as well as moral excellence of social life. While we declare ourselves inimical to *sectarian intolerance* in every possible shape we are authorized both by sound reason and experience boldly to assert that THE FEAR OF GOD, ought to be implanted in the heart of every man before he can advance a *well founded pretention* to an office of trust or responsibility. We are not inclined to dispute with those *modern philosophers*, who maintain that virtue is founded in the very nature of things even antecedent to any other law: TIME that faithful detector of error, has demonstrated to our entire satisfaction, that virtue has but a weak foundation in any mind where it is not grounded on the apprehension of a deity and his law.

V. We believe that "*equal and exact justice*," ought to be administered in our courts of law, to all men, without regard to their religious or political opinions; and to attain this important object, OUR JUDGES OUGHT TO BE INDEPENDENT: while their bread depends on their *personal influence over whatever party the influctuation of political events may place uppermost*, their decisions will be alternately governed by their hopes and fears; and will *so vary under similar circumstances both of law and fact*, that the people of this & of other states, will lose all confidence in the integrity of our judicial proceedings. Every period of election will be a scene of intrigue and corruption; a moment of degradation to the *office seeking judge*; and the fountains of justice, which ought to be "*pure as a diamond of the first water*," will be polluted with the spirit of party.

Lastly. We believe that a printer of a newspaper should endeavor to deserve the patronage of the public by consulting the PUBLIC GOOD, rather than the gratification of any "sect" or denomination of men.

LETTER.

From Achmet Bashaw, to the president of the U. States.

(Accompanying a message from the president of the United States of the 15th Jan. 1806.

Excellence,

FOR nearly eleven years I have been laboring under the weight of misfortune, but notwithstanding which, my distress was never equal to that which the actual combination of circumstances has made it.

My residence was near Cairo, when there arrived at Alexandria, a brig commanded by captain Hull, in company with general Eaton, who came recommended to Mr. Briggs, his Britannic majesty's consul, and inquired of him where I could be found.

My place of abode being made known, a courier was dispatched for Cairo, by order of the general, and on his arrival at Razid, a second one, which came to Cairo directed to the house of Tursuf Bashaw, an officer of the Ottoman porte, who received a letter in which he was requested to suffer me to pass without interruption in order, that I might co-operate with the *Americans* to take Tripoli. These things being communicated to me, caused me to reflect seriously, whether they could be true or not. All doubts were dissipated by general Eaton meeting in Cairo, my secretary named Mahuman Mezaluna, to whom he consigned another paper, and in company with too Maltese, arrived at Sadi, my place of residence, and delivered to me a dispatch urging me to leave that place immediately, in order that we might have a meeting, as really happened in the city of Damintur, where the general was made known to me, as one who had been sent thither by your excellency for the conquest of the kingdom of Tripoli.

I engaged to go with him to Syracuse, & also to keep myself secret, from which circumstance, I was necessarily compelled to abandon all I possessed, and thus lose my horses, camels, &c. Previous to my leaving Damintur, gen. Eaton assured me he peace would never be made, unless I was placed in my *own seat* (throne) and often swore by himself that he would never take me from where I was for the sole purpose of making the conquest.

I did not, however, fail to suggest to the general, that in case Jussuf Bashwa should actually remain conqueror, what part he would take in my favor, as I should not be able to remain any longer in the Turkish dominions. I was answered, if the combinations of war should prove favorable to Jussuf Bashaw, that a pension would be granted me, sufficient to maintain my family and suite; the people and money demanded by me, to effect this object (for such a movement) were ready; and that I had better expedite my secretary to captain Hull, to inform him, that the gen. had conducted me from Upper Egypt to Syracuse, but that I could not trust myself at sea, in the manner he had. My envoy having executed his commission, arrived first in Syracuse, and afterwards in Malta, in consequence of the absence of captain Hull from the first (place) and whom he he afterwards found in the second place (Malta) and executed his embassy: He was answered by the same (Hull) that every thing I could possibly want was ready, and in fact, there was sent me a vessel, laden with supplies and provisions, accompanied by captain Hull, which arrived at Bomba, delivering to the general and myself a dispatch (to him directed) from the commodore, in which he renders Hull responsible for every thing I might want: I then asked for cannon, powder, and other warlike supplies, and was answered that a frigate was hourly expected, and that they would be sent to me. I afterwards left Bomba, in company with general Eaton, and we pursued our route towards Derne, arriving near it in twelve hours.—— Such a voyage made me extremely happy, as well as my people, while the manner in which we were treated by the general excited universal admiration; his dignified soul (conduct) merits applause. We were scarcely on the 12th hour of our voyage, when we saw a schooner which bro't us two pieces of cannon, and nothing more. After an attack of two hours, in which all the troops applaud and admire the courage of gen. Eaton, Derne was taken (as the people of that country were much in our favour) and in which attack the general was wounded in the hand.

After the capture of the city, we received from the chiefs of the brigands, letters offering to join us. After 10 days a troop of cavalry and infantry (of the enemy) advanced; they were twice broken and put to flight by us. We now asked from the schooner which had been sent us, people and arms, while there remained a respite and peace, and were waiting an answer, respecting our demand for people and arms, in order that we might go and take Berganza and Tripoli; in the mean time arrived a frigate which we supposed had brought us people, but she landed a Turkish ambassador from Jussuph bashaw, who informed the general of the alliance of Jussuph Bashaw with your excellency;—— saying that the said Bashaw would restore my family, and that your excellency would give me in the name of the U. S. a pension. The same evening of the arrival of the frigate, the general informed me, that I must embark with all my people; and thus was again compelled to abandon all I possessed—the general having prevented the Turkish ambassador from landing, and thus we parted for Syracuse, where we found the whole squadron.

I daily expected my family, when I was told that he (the Bashaw) would not let them go;—having thus broken his word, I demanded of the general, to be replaced in my own country, which was also denied me, saying that he had no orders to that effect from your excellency, and it is thus I find myself in this country, with the small pension of two hundred dollars per month, and on which sum I am to support myself and a number of people. Such a state of things makes me feel that the weight of misfortune has only increased; and for the first time am completely abandoned, and by a great nation: I therefore fling myself on the mercy of your excellency, who under the influence of just laws, will not fail to render me that justice which oppression and misfortune entitle me to.

With the hope of an early reply from your excellency, I remain, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

ACHMET BASHAW,

SON OF ALI BASHAW, &c. &c.

Syracuse, August 5, 1805.

His excellency the President of the United States of America.

A BARGAIN.

For Sale or Rent,

A new Brick House on Prince-str't just finished, and very convenient for a small family, with an excellent corner Lot, opposite Messrs. Korn & Wiesmiller's. For terms apply to JAMES M'GUIRE.

Also,

16 Lots of different sizes on Prince and Fayette streets, *For Sale, or Rent on ground rent forever.* Apply as above.

February 5. dzw

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock will be sold on captain Tucker's wharf,

Thirty hogsheads first quality Sugar,

On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

P. G. Marstoller.

February 4. 2t

FOR SALE OR RENT,

A CONVENIENT new two story BRICK HOUSE, situate at the upper end of King street, lately occupied by Abel Blakeny. For terms apply to

James Anderson, or
Anderson & Perry.

Who have for Sale, a quantity of

BUCKWHEAT MEAL.

January 16. eo.

For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity, viz.

20 Acres of Land, situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow-house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grass, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling: it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.

A Lot of Land, on the south side of Duke-street, in West End, not far from the stone bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for, (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George streets, running back to Wolfe street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well pailed and in good cultivation; in short there is every conveniency fit for a genteel family:

A L S O,

I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limerick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West-End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25. 2awtf

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-street, opposite Mr. JOHN JANNEY'S, has received via Baltimore,

A Handsome assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or on short credit, to punctual customers.

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,
Winsor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waistcoating,
Fancy Moleskins and Florentines,
Silk Plush and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twist and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hose,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do, Spun do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-skin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hose,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Wash Leather & Riding Gloves,
Sattins, Lutestrings and Persians,
Lutestring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats.
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Osnabrigs,
Dowlasses and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suspenders,
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c. &c.

Oct 21 eod.

This day is Published,

And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book-store, and* THIS OFFICE,

(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
APOLOGY
For Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, & Brton W. Stone, John Thompson.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening Swears when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions,	stomach and back,
Lowness of spirits,	Indigestion,
Loss of appetite,	Melancholy,
Impurity of the blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysterical affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations,
Seminal weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Obstinate gleets,
Barrenness,	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilon's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomath and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and its being suited to every age a constituton, and also contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and so so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—
By Hamilton's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sunburns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1aw

FOR SALE,

On board the Sloop MONTEZUMA, *at Hewes and Miller's wharf,*

Salt, Molasses, Oranges, Lemons and Figs—which will be sold low if immediately applied for.—The Sloop will sail for NORFOLK, on Monday morning next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Mordecai Miller.

February 4, d

TO BE SOLD,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND:

ONE containing 103 acres—the other 26 acres; adjoining each other, and are from 3 to 4 miles from Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia. The aforesaid land is bounded on the old Leesburg road, just above Captain Slacum's, and joins the lands of Benjamin Dulany and Carlisle Whiting, and will be sold pursuant to a deed of trust given to the subscribers from a certain John Withers, to secure the payment of a debt due to Jonathan and Mahlon Scholfield. The above lands will be offered at private sale until the 18th day of February, and if not sold by that day, they will be sold at the coffee house, in Alexandria, on the 21st day of February, at public auction, for cash; the sale to commence at three o'clock.

Andrew Scholfield.
Thomas Cook.

February 4. d3t

OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has just received a cargo of *Back River Oysters*, and for sale at his house in Prince street.

F. SHUCK.

N. B. Pickled Oysters prepared in the best manner in Jars of different sizes.

February 4. d3t

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the W
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNI
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GO
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersem
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stock
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchief
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and s
muclas.

Philip G. Ma

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms
The SHIP
HETT
Just arrived from Li
laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. He
may be seen and description of the
known, on application to Captain
board or to

Ricketts, Newton

If said ship is not sold in ten or
she will be for freight or charter to
Europe.

R. N.

January 1.

FOR SALE,

On board the Sloop MONTEZUMA, *at Miller's wharf,*

Salt, Molasses, Oranges,
and Figs—which will be sold low if
ly applied for.—The Sloop will sail
FOLK, on Monday morning next.
or passage apply to the Captain on b

Mordecai

February 4,

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIB

A FEW hogsheads of Tobacco, w
the West-India market,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of
rior quality, and which are worth
tion of private families,
An Invoice of patent hollow Iron W
glish manufacture,
One Trunk of mock Madrass Hand
various colours,
London Particular Teneriffe Wine
casks.

Robert T. Hooe,

January 28.

HENRY K. MAY
Has received, per Brig Equator,
New-Castle, and offers for Sale,
ately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheers Milled do.
December 18.

20 Pipes very choice
Wine,
Imported in the Brig Active, fr
belonows, and for sale by

R. Veitch

December 21.
N. B. This Wine has lain a conside
ninth West Indies.

JUST RECEIVED
9 *boxes—containing*
500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,
Entitled to drawback on export
ALSO,
30 bbls and 5 hhds New
For Sale, by
John G.

December 18.